

March 6, 1918

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MARCH 13, 1918.

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JAPAN AND RUSSIA: THE
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CHARCOAL FIRES FOR
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THE TAKING OVER
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[Part 92
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The Illustrated London News

of MARCH 9 contains illustrations of—

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GRAPHICAL POSITIONS.

LEADING STATESMEN OF JAPAN.
UKRAINIANS.

CHARCOAL FIRES FOR THE TRENCHES.
BRITISH AND ENEMY CIVILIAN FOOD
SUPPLIES.

THE TAKING OVER OF A FRENCH
SECTOR NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

A U.S. OBSERVER'S 'CLOAK OF INVISIBILITY.'
ESSEX MEN RESOLVED TO FIGHT TO
THE DEATH: ONE OF THE MOST
HEROIC EPISODES OF THE WAR.

H.M.L.S. "EGBERT'S" PIGEON-POST: TANK
WAR BONDS BY "HOMER."

GENERAL SIR HENRY HUGHES WILSON.
PARIS SAND-BAGGED: ANTI-BOMB PRO-
TECTION OF MONUMENTS.

THE BRITISH IN ITALY: A NIGHT EX-
PLOIT ON THE PIAVE.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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PRICE NINEPENCE: BY INLAND POST, 9d.
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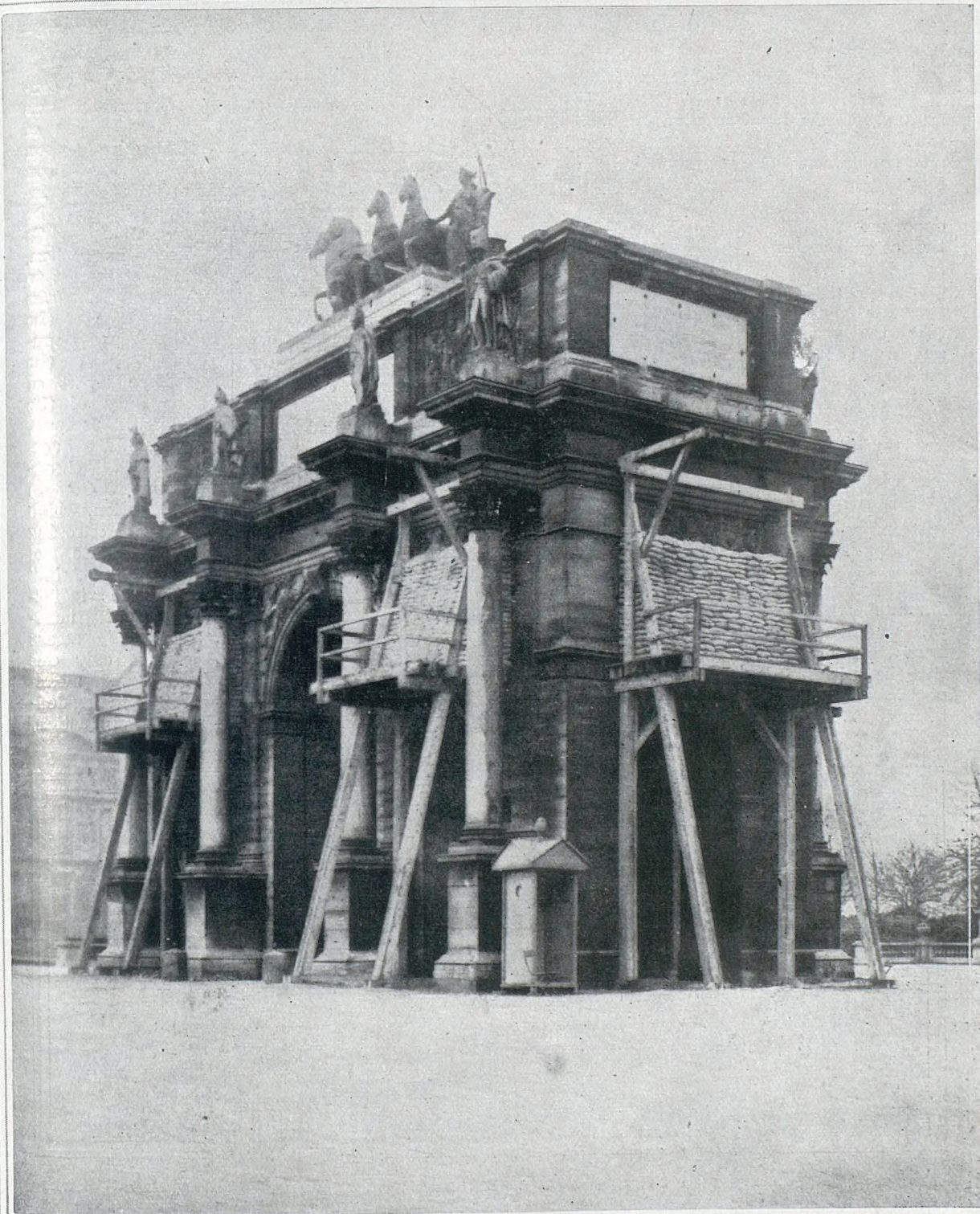


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AND LAND MINES.

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LONDON: MARCH 2, 1918.

D LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918.

The Illustrated War News



THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS IN PARIS AGAINST AIRCRAFT DAMAGE:
THE BAS-RELIEFS ON THE ARC DU CARROUSEL HOUSED OVER.

French Official Photograph.

THE GREAT WAR.

JAPAN'S FURTHER ACTION: INTERNATIONAL OPINION—THE PROGRESS OF HUN AGGRESSION—ROUMANIA CRUSHED OUT OF THE WAR—FINE RAIDING BY AUSTRALIANS—A SERIES OF NEAT EXPLOITS—COST OF THE WAR TO DATE.

ONCE more questions of international policy took precedence of the local struggles of armies, and the farther action of Japan in the world-war attracted the keenest public interest and speculation. Fears were entertained in some quarters that pedantic discussions might sacrifice the golden opportunity, but the Eastern Empire held that she required no mandate from the Allies to take the needful precautionary measures. However, the Japanese Government was anxious to have the general acquiescence of the Powers concerned. Any such anxiety over undue delay was to a great extent set at rest on March 6, when it was announced from Washington that the principles of Japanese action in Siberia had

on the Trans-Siberian Railway deepened the conviction that action was imperative, and it was also well understood that the intervention of Japan would have other important effects upon the enemy's problem in Russia. President Wilson found in the project "no infraction of the principles which he has enunciated"; while M. Pichon, in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, found the scheme "part of the duty of the Allies." It was, he said, "a question of check-mating German penetration, which aims at destroying the balance of power in Asia." These clear indications of international assert

pointed only one way, and meanwhile, pending definite news of action,



IN HONOUR OF GUNNERS WHO FELL AT VIMY RIDGE: UNVEILING A BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL.

The memorial was erected by the Canadian Artillery. Canon Scott is opening the ceremony with a hymn. On his left is the Canadian Corps Commander.—[Canadian War Records].



TAKING "NELL" TO HOSPITAL: CANADIAN ARTILLERYMEN HAULING A HEAVY GUN FROM A LIGHT RAILWAY TO A MOBILE ORDNANCE WORKSHOP.—[Canadian War Records.]

been agreed upon, although the details had still to be worked out. Further information as to the vast amount of war-stores accumulated at points

it may be safely presumed that Japan has not been idle. Some were even bold enough to hint that some work was already in progress.

Be that as it may, Japan's grass grow under her feet and in the right place, here



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AT A CAMP: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CANADIAN FORCES OF HONOUR AT A CANADIAN CAMP.

With less satisfaction, viewed other political moves. Roumania, driven literally into a corner, decided on March 2 to accept the terms of the Central Powers. To that end a fresh armistice was granted, and the enemy intimated that the agreement must be signed before noon on March 5. On that day accordingly, a preliminary treaty was entered into between Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Roumania of the one part, agreeing to a further truce of fourteen days, within which peace was to be finally concluded. The main terms were the cession of Dobrudja (an obvious prize to Bulgaria), demobilisation of Roumania with its powers of the transport of troops of the Central Empire through Moldavia and Bessarabia to Odessa, evacuation of occupied territories and large economic concessions to the victors. The Huns' "seven for me and Roumania receives, after sucking orange, a guar-

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PROGRESS OF HUN
BY AUSTRALIANS—
DATE.

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FROM A LIGHT RAILWAY

umed that Japan has not
re even bold enough to
was already in progress.

Be that as it may, Japan has never let the
grass grow under her feet. At the right time,
and in the right place, her arms will be heard of.



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AT A WESTERN FRONT CANADIAN
CAMP: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INSPECTING THE GUARD
OF HONOUR AT A CANADIAN DIVISION'S HEADQUARTERS.
Canadian War Records.

With less satisfaction, the friends of liberty
viewed other political movements nearer home.
Roumania, driven literally
into a corner, decided on
March 2 to accept the peace
terms of the Central Powers.
To that end a fresh armistice
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troops of the Central Empires
through Moldavia and Bes-
sarabia to Odessa, evacua-
tion of occupied territory,
and large economic conces-
sions to the victors. The eight articles are on the
Huns' "seven for me and one for you" principle.
Roumania receives, after being squeezed like a
sucked orange, a guarantee that the Central

Powers will maintain for her a trade route *via*
Costenza to the Black Sea. Magnificent! No
more dismal consequence of the Russian failure
has arisen than this sacrifice of a gallant
nation, which has staked all and lost all for
the Allied cause. Her plight is one more
argument for that grim perseverance which
will alone secure a day of reparation for
Roumania and the other martyred countries.
It was reported that the King's abdication
was also demanded, together with the renun-
ciation of the throne by his descendants.

While kingdoms tumbled, Serbia and
Montenegro reaffirmed their adherence to the
cause of the Allies.

In Northern Europe, as well as Southern,
the foot of the aggressor continued active, and
the jack-boot of the Junker came down upon
the Aaland Islands; but, mark you, in strict
benevolence. The islands are merely to be
used "as a base for the purpose of helping
the Finnish Government." Oh, matchless ten-
derness of the Germans towards young and
struggling republics! Finland had sent "ap-
peals for help." Behold the Imperial Prussian
the universal source of succour to the op-
pressed! He is on the spot, like one of his
own commercial travellers. Nothing if not
thorough, he has "negotiated" with Sweden,
who might have a word to say. But
"Sweden no longer raises objection." Accord-
ingly, the Finnish Government will receive
the "military assistance" it requested. And
Germany, helping others, will help herself.



CAPTURED AND WOUNDED DURING A TRENCH-RAID: A GERMAN PRISONER
BEING CONVEYED BY STRETCHER TO A DRESSING-STATION.
Canadian War Records.

The war, advancing on seven-league boots else-
where in the wrong direction, remained practically
stationary on the Western Front. Some sharpen-
ing of activity on both sides earlier in the week was

checked by bitter and stormy weather. A successful raid at Armentières, and the repulse of hostile attempts near St. Quentin and Arleux-en-Gohelle, were the chief earlier incidents. About the same time, another enemy raid near Pontreul (also in the St. Quentin region) led to fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The Australians at Warneton

and at Gapaard (the latter east of Messines) delivered their attack with their usual dash and fire, killing fifty of the enemy and taking prisoners. Commonwealth troops also distinguished themselves south of Hollebeke. At Passchendaele, Middlesex troops came off with prisoners; and other raids at various points had a like result. Our men in every case gained their objectives, and suffered only light casualties. The Australians were out again the following night, and at Warneton once more gave the Germans enough to do. They met with a stiff resistance, but reached the second line, beat off two counter-attacks, and killed at least forty of the enemy. As before, the British casualties were light. During the same period the enemy raided posts at St. Quentin and Epehy.

On the 6th, the British raided trenches east of Bullecourt, and at points north of the Scarpe and near Lens. South-east of Gouzeaucourt the enemy was beaten off with loss. On the 7th, hostile raids were checked at Epehy and Poelcapelle. Heavy artillery fire preluded a German penetration in thick fog near La Bassée. Else-

where the enemy was repulsed. Enemy artillery fire opened first west of Lens on the 3rd, and next day at dawn it had risen to "considerable

activity," which covered a raid. On the 5th the enemy fire was rather lively between Flesquières and the Scarpe. Our guns at the same time dispersed hostile working parties. On the 6th the German guns were "more active than usual." On the 8th the enemy attacked near Houthulst, but was beaten back 300 yards beyond his original line, mainly by the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Our last account of the fighting on the French front held many indications that a phase of great activity was beginning, but to this the weather put a sudden end.

The Italian news up to March 7 was also of severe weather hampering operations. Gunfire was general along the whole front, but the infantry fighting produced no event of special remark. Air-work shared the prevailing disabilities, but the British bombed Austrian headquarters. The enemy admitted that we had during the past month done great damage to his aerodromes and machines.

In the House of Commons on March 7 Mr. Bonar Law asked for a further credit of £600,000,000. The cost of the war to date was £6,000,000,000. To-

wards this, 1,000,000,000 pounds, has been contributed by revenue—a noteworthy feat of finance. Mr. Bonar Law reviewed the war hopefully. The great attack in the West, he held, would be in vain. He demonstrated the uses of the Salonika, Palestine, and Mesopotamia campaigns.

Late on the night of March 7 enemy aircraft crossed

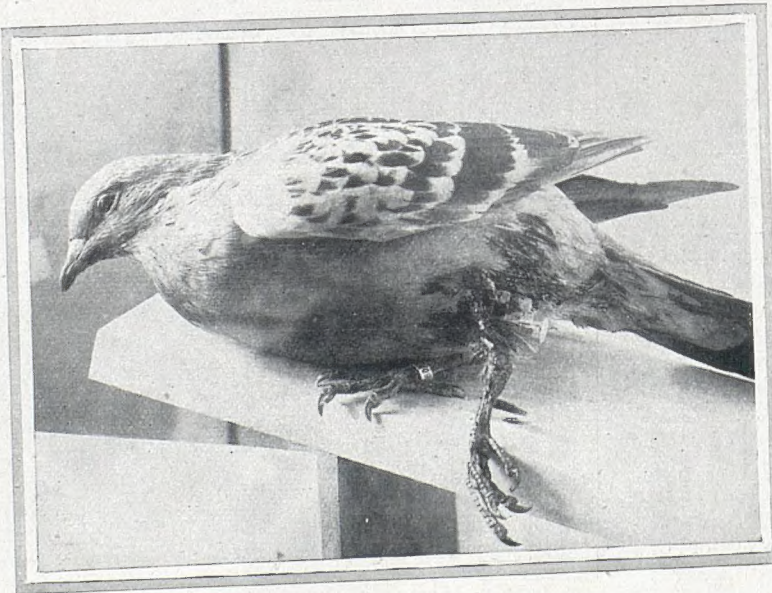
the coast and attempted to reach London. The Germans estimate their dead in the war at 2,500,000.

LONDON: MARCH 9, 1918.



"DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE": AN AIR-RAID BADGE FOR BRAVE LONDON TELEPHONE GIRLS.

The badge is given to girls who volunteer for duty in certain districts during air-raids. Several telephone girls were recently decorated with the Order of the British Empire.—[Photograph by G.P.U.]



THE "V.C." PIGEON: A HEROIC BIRD OF WAR.

In spite of a bullet-wound that broke its leg and drove the message-carrier into its body, this pigeon, despatched from the front line near Menin Road, flew on 9 miles and delivered its missive, dying soon afterwards. It is now preserved in the United Service Institution, Whitehall.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



IN THE DENSELY

An underground railway station in the densely populated quarter of Paris, in the quarter of the French capital, one approach to it down the question is that of Pigalle, on the Place Pigalle, which, as

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LONDON: MARCH 9, 1918.

A Railway Air-Raid Shelter in Paris.



IN THE DENSELY POPULATED MONTMARTRE DISTRICT: THE APPROACH TO PIGALLE STATION.

An underground railway station air-raid shelter in a densely populated quarter of Paris, in the Montmartre district in the northern quarter of the French capital, is shown in the illustration—at least, one approach to it down steps from the open. The station in question is that of Pigalle, on the Nord-Sud Railway, situated on the Place Pigalle, which, as tourists visiting the historic cemetery

of Montmartre may remember, connects with the gate of the cemetery by the thoroughfare of the Rue Pigalle. On "Alerte," or warning signals being given by sirens on house roofs (as we have previously illustrated), the gates at the foot of the stairs are opened to the public. A railway station, belonging to the Métro, is also on the Place Pigalle.—[Photo: by Newspaper Illustrations.]

Our Western front Daytime Bombing Raids.

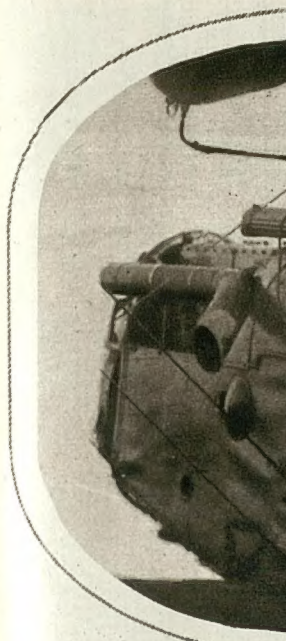


ABOUT TO GO UP: A BOMBER AND A FIGHTING-SCOUT; A BOMB FOR A RAID.

As official communiqués have told us, not a few of the bombing raids of the Allies on the Western Front, both by British airmen and by the French, have been, and continue to be, carried out in broad daylight. Some have been on ammunition dumps and military centres behind the German lines, and on enemy aerodromes; others on German towns, where there are munition-factories and

barracks, as well as on railway junctions. As has been recorded, also, in some cases our airmen in bomber machines have descended to quite low altitudes, running the gauntlet successfully of the German "Archies" and barrage-firing. In the upper illustration a big British "bomber" is seen in the foreground, with a "fighting scout" near by used for escorting the bombers.—[Official Photos.]

Our



AFTER AND BEFORE

In addition to the written reports required to make to headquarters in the case, in particular, of day raids, called on to furnish photographs of what they have done, whenever possible. The camera proves itself often

ids.



FOR A RAID.

ctions. As has been recorded, bomber machines have descended the gauntlet successfully of the ing. In the upper illustration the foreground, with a "fighting the bombers.—[Official Photos.]

Our Western front Daytime Bombing Raids.



AFTER AND BEFORE A RAID: CAMERA EVIDENCE; SERVING OUT A BOMBER'S AUTOMATIC GUN.

In addition to the written reports which bombing airmen are required to make to headquarters on returning from their raids, in the case, in particular, of daytime bombing-raids, the airmen are called on to furnish photographic evidence to the authorities of what they have done, whenever it is possible to take photographs. The camera proves itself often an invaluable and indispensable

reporter and auxiliary to the airman, who, in the rush of carrying out his special bombing task, may find himself handicapped for opportunities of detailed observation or record-taking of damage done. An automatic gun is seen in the second illustration being handed out to the airmen of a bomber at the "gun-room" of a hangar, primarily for defensive use against enemy airmen.—[Official Photos.]

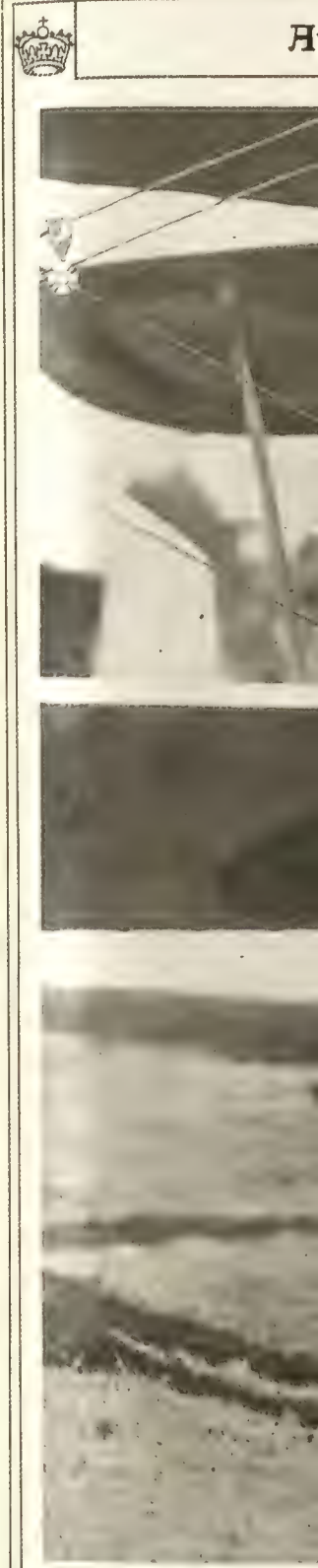
With the Chinese Labour Corps on the Western front.



PLAY-TIME IN CAMP: BRITISH SOLDIERS TEACHING CHINESE TO BOX; SWORD-PLAY WITH STICKS.

The numerous gangs of Chinese coolies who have enrolled, with the sanction of their Government, now at war with Germany, for war-work in labour corps on the Western Front, are employed both by the French and ourselves on manual work of multifarious kinds behind the lines. They work mostly on the fringe of the war-area, and are not sent anywhere within range of the enemy's fire. Arsenal

and munition-factory work, of the less intricate kinds, is done by many of the Chinese labourers in some parts of France, while in country districts whole armies of them are busily occupied in wood-cutting, hut-building, and handicrafts, also many in charcoal burning. Soldiers attached to their camps find apt pupils at various forms of recreation, as shown above.—[Official Photographs.]



VICTOR IN 23 AIR F

Lieut. Madon, one of the crack as "aces," of the French aviation of Captain Guynemer. By the for 19 enemy airmen, and he has He was at one time interned in he succeeded in effecting his escape

ern front.



RD-PLAY WITH STICKS.

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An "Ace" of the french Air Service.



VICTOR IN 23 AIR FIGHTS: LIEUT. MADON, A FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMAN, BESIDE HIS MACHINE.

Lieut. Madon, one of the crack fighting pilots, known sometimes as "aces," of the French aviation service, is emulating the exploits of Captain Guynemer. By the end of last year he had accounted for 19 enemy airmen, and he has since brought the total up to 23. He was at one time interned in Switzerland after a descent, but he succeeded in effecting his escape, and has continued his vic-

torious career. In our photograph he is seen standing in front of his machine, wearing various well-earned decorations. His Croix de Guerre, it will be noticed, has been pinned on to his aeroplane, and is seen on the left in the illustration. There are about a dozen other French airmen who have brought down ten or more Germans.—

[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

Coming Over and after Arrival—U.S. Army Incidents.



U-BOAT AND GAS PRECAUTIONS: LIFE-BELTS, DURING A STAND-BY; TRENCH GAS-MASK DRILL.

On board all transports, American and British, and also in passenger liners when traversing waters where U-boats may be lurking, all soldiers and passengers are required, by standing orders, to put on life-belts. Thus, in the event of a vessel being suddenly torpedoed and sinking rapidly, the risk of confusion on board is reduced to a minimum. Undoubtedly, through the adoption of

the precaution, a great many lives in both transports and passenger vessels have been saved. In the second illustration, one of the gas-mask instruction drills which every soldier of the Allied Armies goes through is shown. An American soldier is seen proving the value of the gas-mask by passing in his turn through a trench filled with gas, before comrades.—[Photos. by C.N.]

In Memory



ON THE SPOT WITH

The officer in question, D. H. Har (his rank is not specified), was at the front with the French Army. Already a number of American regulars not yet sent into the fighting on the tablet was one of the volun-

Incidents.



CH GAS-MASK DRILL.

On both transports and passenger second illustration, one of the very soldier of the Allied Armies can soldier is seen proving the his turn through a trench filled by C.N.]

In Memory of the first U.S. Officer Struck Down in France.



ON THE SPOT WHERE THE OFFICER WAS WOUNDED: A FRENCH MEMORIAL TABLET.

The officer in question, D. H. Harben, as the memorial tablet notes (his rank is not specified), was at the time—last October—a volunteer with the French Army. Already, as is common knowledge, a number of American regulars had landed in France, but had not yet been sent into the fighting line. The officer commemorated on the tablet was one of the volunteers from America then serving

"on their own" with French battalions. For his heroism in action—like most of the others of the American volunteers—he received the honour of special mention in French Army Orders. He was near the entrance of the dug-out seen, when he fell. The volunteers, or "légionnaires," all joined the American Army in France last January.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

On the British Western front.

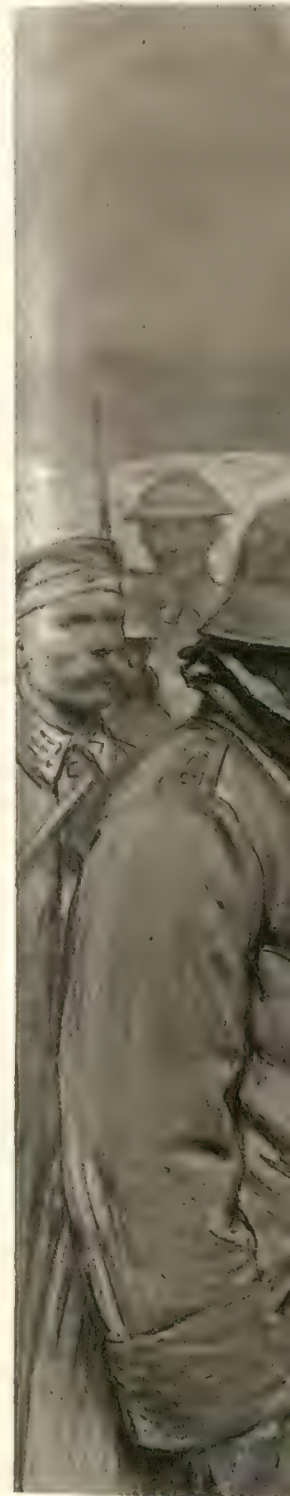


AT A BASE REMOUNT DEPARTMENT DEPÔT-CAMP: FEEDING-TIME; WATERING-TIME.

As the pages of "The Illustrated War News" bear witness to week by week, there is no end to the variety of multifarious army supply departments and establishments serving the needs of our forces at the Front. Every arm of the service, every kind of unit—infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, transport, etc.—is completely provided for and fully equipped in this regard, and has its

base and intermediate depôts along all the lines of communication between—for the British armies—the base-ports on the sea coast and the actual fighting front. These illustrations give glimpses in the lines of one of the British Base Remount Department depot-camps across the Channel. Animals collected from all over the world are stabled in the depôts.—[Official Photographs.]

"Sammy"



THE U.S. INFANTRY

The United States troops on the V their first infantry action, with correspondent, describing the inc American forces in the sector of t with a French patrol under a Fre of February 23, penetrated the



WATERING-TIME.

all the lines of communication
the base-ports on the sea coast
se illustrations give glimpses in
se Remount Department depots
als collected from all over the
Official Photographs.]



THE U.S. INFANTRY ON THE WESTERN FRONT: AN AMERICAN SOLDIER WITH PRISONERS.

The United States troops on the Western Front recently experienced their first infantry action, with successful results. A Reuter correspondent, describing the incident, says: "A patrol of the American forces in the sector of the Chemin des Dames, co-operating with a French patrol under a French officer, early on the morning of February 23, penetrated the German line on a front of several

hundred yards, capturing two officers, twenty men, and a machine-gun. The Americans suffered no casualties." They have since had further fighting and have defeated several German attacks. American troops are present at three points on the French front, one at the Chemin des Dames and two in Lorraine. They have been commended by a French General.—[Drawn by J. Simont.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XCII.—THE SENIOR CORPS.

A CURIOUS RENCONTRE.

DURING the Napoleonic wars—in 1804, to be precise—an officer of the Royal Scots, temporarily attached to a West India regiment, had to make the voyage from Barbados to Trinidad on some official business. Among his shipmates was a Mr. Downie, a Scot abroad, whose career had been full of ups and downs. In early life he had been a merchant, to whom fortune came quickly. Downie had been very rich, but all his earnings were swept away at one stroke by

when he was ordered to Lisbon with Crauford. He was still in very poor health, and the first touch of campaigning knocked him over. On his way to headquarters he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, and had to halt at a post-house at Naval Moral de Placentia. There his disorder grew so acute that he was forced to keep his bed; and there he was left under the care of his servant, a Creole whom he had brought from the West Indies.



DURING A RECENT VISIT OF M. VENIZELOS TO THE SALONIKA FRONT: THE PREMIER ATTENDING THE GREEK CHURCH CEREMONY OF THE "IMMERSION OF THE CROSS."

French Official Photograph.

the failure of a Glasgow firm. Thereafter he went to the West Indies, became a planter, and served in the Colonial Light Infantry as a Captain. He next joined Miranda in an expedition against the Spanish Main. What he was when the Royal Scots officer met him is not recorded. But, as might be expected, Downie was an interesting person, the pair became friendly, and when their paths separated they parted with mutual regret. Then they lost sight of each other entirely.

The officer returned home and rejoined his own corps. Five years later he was with Sir John Moore at Corunna. During the retreat he suffered severely from fever, and had not quite recovered

As the officer lay at Naval Moral he got news of Wellesley's defeat of Joseph Bonaparte at Talavera. Then came a rumour less comforting. Soult had forced the pass of Banos and was advancing on Naval Moral. The inhabitants fled. The British officer and his man were left practically alone. He was still too ill to think of moving. Accordingly, he bade his man keep a sharp look-out for the approach of the enemy, and claim the protection of the first French officer he saw.

But before the French appeared the Royal Scot had an unexpected and welcome visitor, a Captain Patison, of the 29th, who had reached

[Continued overleaf.]



Brit

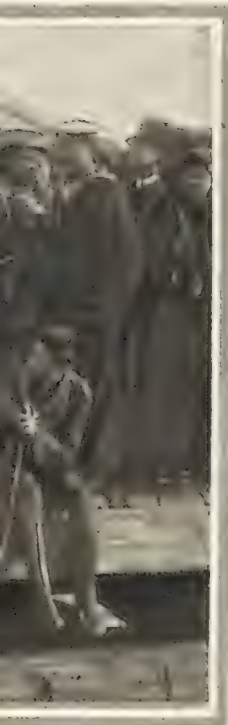


TANKS IN THE F

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[Continued overleaf.]

British Tanks in the Palestine Campaign.



TANKS IN THE HOLY LAND: RESTING IN A "WADI"; A TANKDROME IN THE DESERT.

The work of the Tanks was not specifically mentioned in General Allenby's despatch detailing the operations in Palestine from the time when he assumed command up to the capture of Jerusalem. Proof of their presence in Palestine, however, has reached this country in the form of photographs. It may well be imagined that the nature of the ground, either in the desert with its clogging sand

and rough "wadis" (dry torrent beds), or in the rugged mountains between Jerusalem and Jericho, is not favourable to the movement of Tanks. Thus, of the attack on Jericho, Mr. W. T. Massey writes: "For miles the infantry were sliding downhill over smooth, slippery stones, slithering in muddy valleys, or climbing mountain slopes."—[Photographs by C.N.]

Naval Moral with a party of convalescents from Placentia. Patison told him that the enemy's advanced guard was just at hand, and that no time was to be lost. The sick man must make an effort to clear out. Still almost blind, and very weak from the drastic medical treatment, he managed to mount his horse, and left the town with the other convalescents. Outside the walls they formed, and had begun their march when Patison was seized with the praiseworthy but imprudent desire to go back to see what information he could pick up. The others waited for him, in vain. The gallant officer had been taken prisoner.

They struggled on to Oro-pesa, and there halted again. By this time the French were at their heels. They were, in fact, already in sight. The Royal Scots officer bade the others go on; he felt quite unequal to continuing his own flight. But at the last moment, for all his bodily wretchedness, he resolved to make yet another effort for liberty. They went on at a walking pace, the Creole leading his master's horse.

After dark they fell in with General Cuesta and a large body of Spanish cavalry. With these

inflammation and ulceration of the face, the last due to the wounds left by a copious application of leeches. Wretched food aggravated the officer's plight, but somehow he managed to struggle on to Headquarters at Merida, where he found that he had been given up for lost.



THE WAR ACTIVITIES OF M. VENIZELOS: THE GREEK PREMIER WITH THE FRENCH GENERAL GULLAUMAT EXAMINING AN AEROPLANE AT SALONIKA.

French Official Photograph.

He was still very ill and quite unfit for duty. One day, shaking in a fit of ague, he sat on the bridge at Talavera, taking what comfort he could from the sun. At that moment up came a party of British and Spanish Dragoons. They halted, and their chief man took careful note of the invalid, whom he hailed as a friend. Who was this but the redoubtable Downie, playing yet another of his Protean parts in life! He was now a British Commissary, riding under escort, on a foraging expedition. He at once took his old friend under his wing, and conveyed him to comfortable quarters in Badajos. The ride of seven leagues (increased by a chase of robbers) was painful, but the end crowned the work.

The good Downie later commanded a Spanish legion, and his popularity won him the gift of Pizarro's sword from one of the conqueror's

descendants. Wounded and taken prisoner at Seville, he flung the famous weapon back among his own men and so preserved it. He was knighted, reached General's rank, was created a Papal Count, and died Alcaide of the Alcazar at Seville.



THE WAR ACTIVITIES OF M. VENIZELOS: AN INSPECTION BY THE GREEK PREMIER OF GREEK TROOPS ON THE SALONIKA FRONT.

French Official Photograph.

they crossed the Tagus, and, when daylight appeared, the invalid, now much worse, was picked up and carefully looked after by a British artillery officer, who tended the patient for many days. To ophthalmia was now added a choice collection of other evils—ague, whitlo,



Salonika



SERBIAN VISITORS

Serbian officers of rank have the winter lull, their tour of the French and the British lines for instructional purposes as allies an inkling of some Western Front for the spring.

March 13, 1918

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THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

[Part 92]
[New Series]-17

Salonika-front Officers on the British Western front.



SERBIAN VISITORS: A LIQUID-FIRE PROJECTOR, WITH ITS MANIPULATOR HOODED AND CLOAKED.

Serbian officers of rank have been visiting the Western Front during the winter lull, their tour of inspection including portions of both the French and the British lines. The tour was as much probably for instructional purposes as with the idea of giving our Serbian allies an inkling of some of the preparatory measures on the Western Front for the spring offensive. Having had the employ-

ment of liquid fire, as well as gas, forced on us by the German adoption of such "weapons," the Allies have gone one better than their antagonists. So, indeed, the Germans guess and dread. In witness to that we have the suspected recent German attempt to get the Red Cross Society to intervene and stop the further use of gas. a move that was dubious from the first.—[Official Photograph.]



Concerting the "Single front" at Sea: The first



AT LUNCH DURING THE ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN ROME: BRITISH, FRENCH

Sir Eric Geddes recently visited Rome to attend a committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council to concert anti-submarine measures in the Mediterranean, and made a tour of inspection in those waters. "The meeting of the Committee," he told Parliament, "accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals put forward by Vice-Admiral Calthorpe, the British Commander-in-Chief

Lord of the Adri



AND ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE

in the Mediterranean, who acts upon the proposals, and adopt and adapt to the Mediterranean anti-submarine operation decided

Sea: The first

Lord of the Admiralty at a Naval Gathering in Rome.



INGS IN ROME: BRITISH, FRENCH
al Council to concert anti-submarine
meeting of the Committee," he told
orpe, the British Commander-in-Chief

AND ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES, INCLUDING SIR ERIC GEDDES (FOURTH FROM RIGHT—AT BACK).

in the Mediterranean, who acts under the orders of the French Commander-in-Chief; and it was agreed that we should forthwith
adopt and adapt to the Mediterranean measures which had given success in the waters around these islands, and that the main
anti-submarine operation decided upon should be undertaken under Admiral Calthorpe's orders."—[Photograph by Morano Pisculli.]



British Daylight Bombing Raids in Germany: Aeroplane Photograph

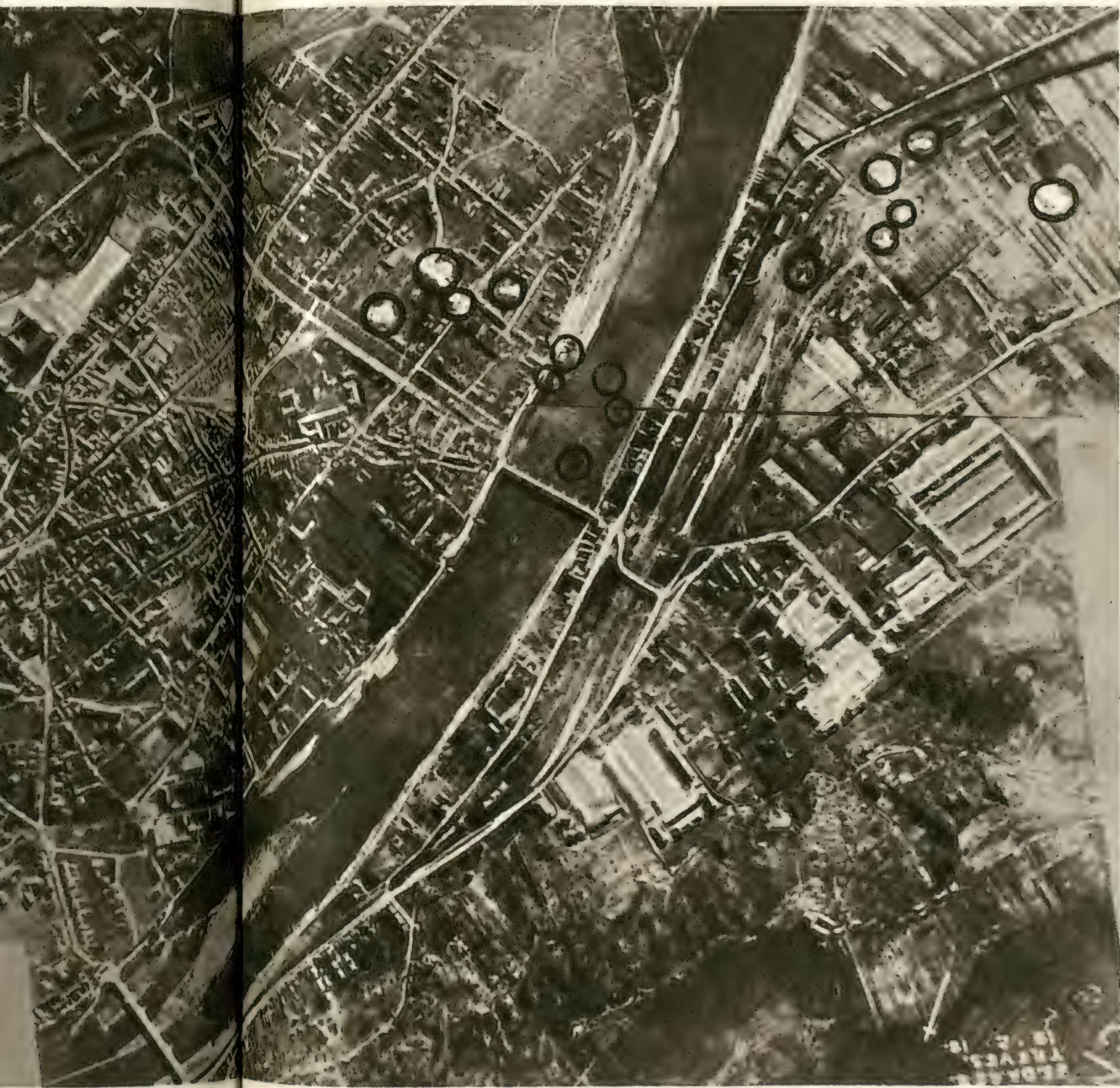


MARKING WHERE PART OF "OVER A TON OF BOMBS" WAS DROPPED IN THE DAYTIME ATTACK OF

One of the hardest-hit places in Germany behind the enemy's lines has been Trèves, or Trier, as the Germans call it, a railway centre, munitions dépôt, and place of arms. Repeated air-raids have been made on Trèves: the illustration—a photograph taken in one of the British 'planes—shows bombs bursting on railway sidings and wharves during one attack in mid-February. "On the

19th instant," records the official communiqué by us against Trèves. On this occasion on the railway station, and six out-buildings

in Germany: An Aeroplane Photograph of Trèves under Attack.



TON OF BOMBS" WAS DROPPED IN THE DAYTIME ATTACK OF FEBRUARY 19: WELL OVERHEAD.

the Germans call it, a railway
illustration—a photograph taken
attack in mid-February. "On the

19th instant," records the official communiqué, "another raid in broad daylight, making the third within 36 hours, was carried out by us against Trèves. On this occasion well over a ton of bombs were dropped on the objective. Eleven bursts were observed on the railway station, and six out-buildings in close proximity to it. Three good fires were started."—[Official Photograph.]

A Balkan Ox in a "Chu Chin Chow" Headdress.



WITH ITS HEAD-DRESS OF BEAD-WORK PECULIAR TO THE COUNTRY: A MACEDONIAN OX.

One of the picturesque customs of the Macedonian peasantry is to decorate the heads of their draught oxen with elaborate structures of bead-work, which, as typified by the example here illustrated, are rather reminiscent of the kind of stage costume popular in Oriental plays such as "Chu Chin Chow." To the British troops in the Balkans, probably, the mule is more familiar as a beast of

burden than the ox. Describing the work of the waterman, Mr. Trevor Allen writes: "His daily or nightly quest of the element takes him into strange places. With his panniers hung on pack-mules, he follows tortuous ravine paths among these Macedonian hills. . . . At times, in places, he and his mules work through the night by the glimmer of stars."—[Photo. by C.N.]

A Serbia



TYPES FAMILIAR TO OUR ARMY

As in France and elsewhere on the Continent, in Macedonia is done largely out of doors. The clothes are tied in a bundle and beaten as seen in the upper photograph. There is this subject in a recent debate in Parliament. Speaking of the need of prevention

address.



MACEDONIAN OX.

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in places, he and his mules work
of stars."—[Photo. by C.N.]

A Serbian Laundress and a Serbian Weaver.



TYPES FAMILIAR TO OUR ARMY IN THE BALKANS: MACEDONIAN WOMEN, WASHING AND WEAVING.

As in France and elsewhere on the Continent, the washing of clothes in Macedonia is done largely out of doors, in streams and ponds. The clothes are tied in a bundle and beaten with a kind of paddle, as seen in the upper photograph. There was a curious allusion to this subject in a recent debate in Parliament on the Army in the Balkans. Speaking of the need of preventing the effects of mono-

tony on troops, Colonel Sir H. Jessel said: "Always to go into the front line at the same old bit, seeing the same old washerwoman, was dreadful." The lower photograph shows a Macedonian girl weaving mats according to the method of the country. This illustration should interest the mill lasses of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland.—[Photos. by C.N.]

British and Italian Liners Torpedoed.



RECENT VICTIMS OF THE U-BOATS: H.M.S. "CALGARIAN"; AN ITALIAN STEAMER SINKING.

An Admiralty announcement of March 7 stated: "His Majesty's armed mercantile cruiser 'Calgarian' (Capt. Robert A. Newton, R.N.) was torpedoed and sunk on March 1. Two officers and 46 men (including mercantile crew) were lost." It was reported that the ship carried a mercantile crew of 450, in addition to 160 naval ratings. The attack took place off the north coast of Ireland, at

about four o'clock in the afternoon; and it is said that three torpedoes were fired. More than 400 survivors were landed at Larne. The "Calgarian" was a vessel of considerable tonnage, and was a fine ship in the Allan Line. The lower photograph shows a large Italian steamer just before it sank after being torpedoed off the coast of Spain.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]

Women



WOMEN'S WORK ON THE

Brighton, which is positively pleasant proximity to London, and possibilities of life in the Metrop showed much interest in the Army along the front. At the residents and visitors gathered to

March 13, 1918.

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AN STEAMER SINKING.

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fore it sank after being torpedoed off
by Illustrations Bureau.]

Women's Land Army: Recruiting and Badging.



WOMEN'S WORK ON THE LAND: A BRIGHTON PARADE, AND PRESENTATION OF LONG-SERVICE BADGES.

Brighton, which is positively packed with people owing to its pleasant proximity to London, and freedom from some unpleasant possibilities of life in the Metropolis which need not be specified, showed much interest in the recent parade of the Women's Land Army along the front. At the big hotels, and all vantage points, residents and visitors gathered to give these very practical women

workers on the land a cordial welcome. After the parade, Lady Chichester, as seen in our second photograph, presented long-service badges to members of the Women's Land Army, at the Exhibition in Western Road. The Earl of Chichester is a Major in the Royal Sussex Regiment, and, with the Countess, is a cordial supporter of patriotic work in the county.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

THE NEW WARRIORS: XXIII.—BONES AND DRIPPING.

EGWIN says his rank may sound offalish of the one-coupon class, but fundamentally, if he had his due, he would wear his Jaegers gold-hued. He is as auriferous as that. As a matter of mere truth, Egwin's rank is quite all right, and would pass melodiously at any curate's levée: what has happened is that he has so got into the habit of knowing himself as "Bones and Dripping" that he doesn't now recognise the "Egwin, By-Products Officer," in Orders to be himself.

But that's what he is, the custodian of a really priceless job—one of the few lads in the Army who are really yielding gold, who are actually making money instead of consuming it. He is a great yielder, and through him minted Bradburys in uncountable numbers have flowed into the Army and regimental places where such things do flow. The money return that he and his like have made for the mere honour of being graded "Bones and Dripping" runs, actually, into millions.

And it is made from all those things that are thrown away—or rather, were thrown away until the great clan Bone McDripping came on to Army strength.

Egwin just saves dripping—oh, and bones. It seems a little uninspired, but it isn't. It has technique. It needs care, acumen, a chin of steel, a detective eye, and the

massed forces of the Q.M.G. behind it. Because of all these things Egwin, or his sort, have ripped from swill-tubs dividends that would make a gold-mine pant and strain its heart in order to keep up. In the old days

when, it is said, regimental cooks "flogged" the meals to the ultimate bloater of their suburban banking accounts, all that was not eaten at the mess table or utilised as "perks" by cooks was dumped into the swill-tub. The swill-tub is no longer a dumping-ground. Swill is now Boarded and placed in categories, and made to do active service.

Somewhere about the keying-up days of the war a bright brain abruptly realised that, if 2000 men in a battalion were served with 2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rations of meat, there must be a definite surplus of (1) suet, "butcher's fat," and trimmings; (2) dripping and grease, and extraneous fats; (3) bones. It occurred to this man that such surplus must go somewhere.

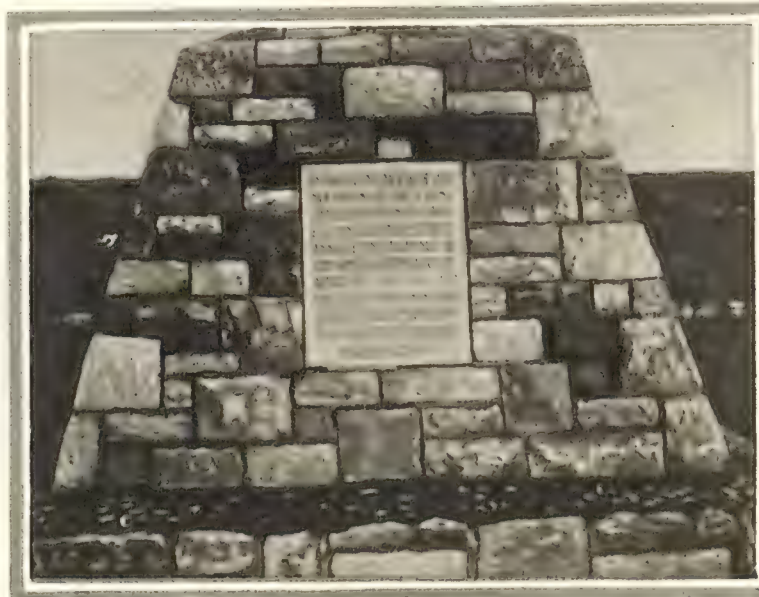
Some of it was used as "dripping, white, in lieu of margarine"; some of it was used as "dripping, best cooking"—but the stuff so used was but a drop in the ocean. Whither went the rest? The swill-tub and the "flogging" Army cook supplied the answer. War was declared on the swill-tub; the "flogging" Army cook

[Continued overleaf.]



TO MEN WHO DIED FOR FREEDOM AND THE FLAG: THE MEMORIAL ERECTED TO MEN OF THE 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION WHO FELL AT THE TAKING OF VIMY RIDGE.

Canadian War Records.



TO MEN WHO DIED FOR FREEDOM AND THE FLAG: THE BASE OF A MEMORIAL ERECTED IN MEMORY OF MEN OF THE 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION WHO FELL AT VIMY RIDGE.—[Canadian War Records.]

A British



EMPTY SODA-WATER BOTTLING

In an earlier issue of "The War" a barrack-hut, in a winter camp with in a certain sector, with its wind wine bottles firmly compacted together of the ordinary glass. As stated, all and allowing sufficient light to

DRIPPING.

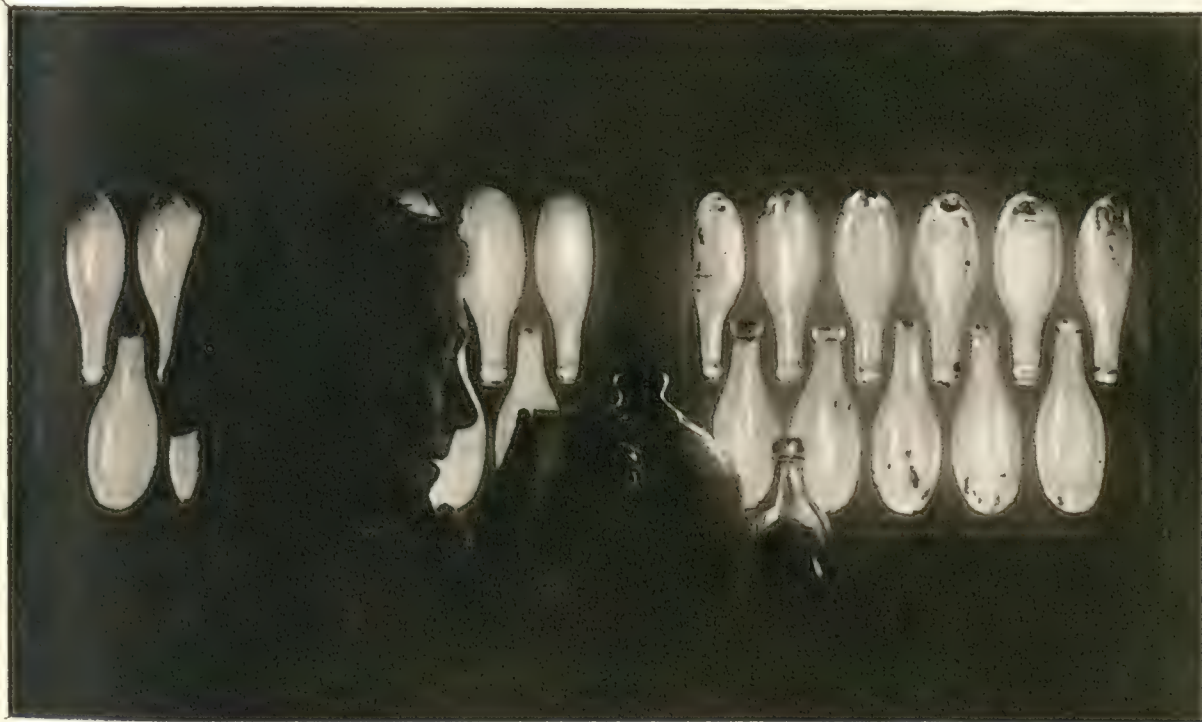
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(Continued overleaf)

A British Western front Trench Dug-Out Window.



EMPTY SODA-WATER BOTTLES IN CEMENT FOR ORDINARY PANES: OUTSIDE; INSIDE—DAYLIGHT.

In an earlier issue of "The War News" we illustrated a French barrack-hut, in a winter camp within distant range of the enemy in a certain sector, with its window panes removed and empty wine bottles firmly compacted together in a frame, taking the place of the ordinary glass. As stated, the device, while excluding cold air and allowing sufficient light to enter the rooms of the hut,

provided a type of window which had been found to be, in ordinary circumstances, proof against being shattered by the concussion from shells bursting in the vicinity. In the present illustration we see a similar kind of device: empty soda-water bottles embedded in cement, serving as an above-ground window to a British trench parapet dug-out.—[Official Photograph.]

was suppressed, and his ill-gotten pickings snatched from him.

From that moment bones and dripping were garnered from every conceivable source and turned to account. No shy spot of grease was neglected; from the "superfluous" fat in



AN AUTOMOBILE FIELD-KITCHEN PRESENTED BY AMERICA TO THE ITALIANS: AN AMERICAN RED CROSS OFFICIAL PARTY INSPECTING THE KITCHEN BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE FRONT.

Photograph by C.N.

uncooked joints, to skimmings from stock-pots, baking-dish residue, bacon-fat, and even the grease from washing-up water and that which collects round the grease-traps in cook-house sinks—that is, every available blob of fat—was collected and made much of. The better kinds were clarified and used as eating-dripping or for cooking; the grosser kinds, after all the good could be extracted from them in lard-presses, were sold and brought in ripe sums from soap and glycerine manufacturers.

How many thousand tons of glycerine the waste fats and bones from the Army has brought into the world, and how many tons of soap, nobody but the expert "up-top" ones in By-Products know, and very few civilians can imagine. The soap has been an inestimable boon; and the glycerine, besides being itself, has been used enormously in the manufacture of high explosives, the Army, in its thorough-going way, providing itself with means of war from the scraps that fall from its table. In actual cash transactions the sums of money earned by the Army in this way have run to an almost incredible total. And not only is the fat sold to the soap and glycerine makers, but the surplus cooking and eating dripping has been sold to dealers and has brought in money too.

Egwin is the gold-winner of his district in this department. He is concerned in the proper

collection of bones and dripping. He knows to a place in decimals what to expect over in fats from the cooked rations of all the men in all the camps under him. He checks all the figures, and, if he thinks the returns of any particular regiment or camp are falling below the mean, he not only overhauls the swill-tub department of the guilty, but can examine messing figures to see where the fault lies.

He sees that those whom it concerns have and are able to use the apparatus for collecting, clarifying, and grading into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Dripping, "Trapped" Grease and "Dark" Grease, the various fats that cook-houses are bound to yield. He sees to it that the tins of such drippings and fats are collected, and that the bones are properly sacked and delivered. These are taken to their proper depôt, if not sold direct, and then got rid of in the most profitable way.

He manages and supervises the contracts, which may be local to grocery firms or butchers for dripping, or to factories for grease; or the stuff may be handled in bulk, a whole area supplying great soap, glycerine, or explosive manufactories. Much of it goes to plants,

which were initiated in a blaze of brilliance and at a ridiculously small cost, early in the war, which by a special process turn the fats into glycerine and sell it at a profit.

Whatever happens to it, the one thing that does not is waste. Nothing is wasted. The whole of this enormous amount of swill-tub fats



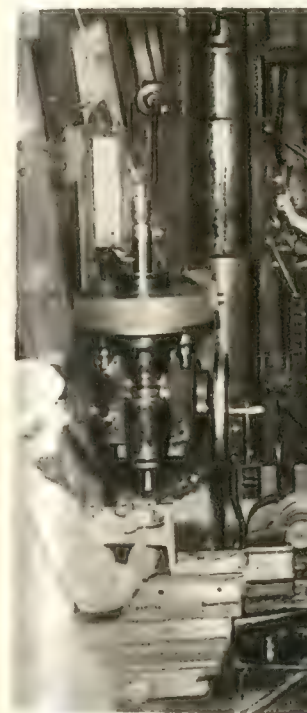
PRESENTED BY "AMERICA ALL": A FIELD-KITCHEN FOR ITALIAN ARMY SERVICE: THE UNIT STARTING FOR THE FRONT AFTER DETRAINING IN THE WAR-ZONE.—[Photograph by C.N.]

is used, and the Egwins of the Army keep a jealous eye on returns. Money is saved, money is earned, and economy gains triumphs all round.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



Tank-M



AT A FACTORY: GIRLS

After taking up the Eastern Command an interval of his duties, on Saturday native county of Lincolnshire. In received with civic honours, and his reply to that the General, a terms of high eulogium to certain

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FIELD-KITCHEN FOR ITALIAN
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—[Photograph by C.N.]
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W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Tank-Makers Visited by Sir William Robertson.



AT A FACTORY: GIRLS IN A TANK WORKSHOP "TENDING" MACHINERY FOR CERTAIN SECTIONS.

After taking up the Eastern Command, Sir William Robertson, in an interval of his duties, on Saturday, March 2, paid a visit to his native county of Lincolnshire. In the city of Lincoln itself he was received with civic honours, and presented with an address. In his reply to that the General, among other things, referred in terms of high eulogium to certain work being carried out in the

county in connection with the manufacture of Tanks. One of the factories which turn out Tanks the General visited, and in addition to seeing some of the Tanks, he went round the workshops in the various factory departments, and saw some munitioners, largely women, at their tasks among the machinery for making parts of Tanks.—[Photos. by Topical.]

“Bolts in the Hun Coffin.”



TANKS ON AN ENGLISH TESTING GROUND: TOPPING A RISE; AFTER NEGOTIATING A TRENCH.

Sir William Robertson, in speaking at Lincoln of the work done in that county in the manufacture of Tanks, said, after congratulating those concerned on their “success” in that special kind of munition-work, of which he had had ocular evidence at a place where he had been given opportunity of satisfying himself as to the efficiency of the work: “Go on with your

Tanks. Every bolt in your Tanks is a bolt in the Hun coffin. You cannot do without the men behind the guns, but mechanical contrivances help us enormously, especially in the saving of life, and that may be said especially of the Tanks. I want to thank you for what you are doing for the Tanks. You have had the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, and I wish to add mine to them.”—[Photos. Topical.]



SIR W. ROBERTSON'S VISIT

In the upper illustration Sir William Robertson, on the day of his Lincoln visit, while at a Tank “resting” appears in the background. Other “engines of war,” Sir Robertson, watching other Tanks manoeuvre, they went through are shown elsewhere.

On a Tank-Testing Ground in England.



SIR W. ROBERTSON'S VISIT : WATCHING EVOLUTIONS ; A TRACTOR WITH WOMEN AS DRIVER AND STOKER.

In the upper illustration Sir William Robertson is seen during the day of his Lincoln visit, while at a Tank factory testing-ground. A Tank "resting" appears in the background, and to the right are other "engines of war." Sir William Robertson is in the centre, watching other Tanks manoeuvring. Two of the evolutions they went through are shown elsewhere in the present issue : in

one case a Tank "taking" a steep rise ; in the other, a Tank clearing a ditch. Sir William Tritton and Colonel Lucas, the General's A.D.C., are to the left. Another product at munition-works visited by the General was a steam-tractor, which was driven by a woman who was accompanied by a woman stoker, as seen in the second illustration.—[Photos. by Topical.]

NEGOTIATING A TRENCH.

is a bolt in the Hun coffin. You d the guns, but mechanical contri- ally in the saving of life, and that I want to thank you for what you ave had the thanks of the Com- mine to them."—[Photos. Topical.]

The Prince of Wales's Tour among Clyde War-Workers.



AT THREE YARDS: SHAKING HANDS; TALKING TO WOUNDED; A "BLACK SQUAD" WELCOME.

Incidents at three of the great shipbuilding and munition manufacturing establishments on the Clyde, visited by the Prince of Wales during his Royal Highness's tour on both sides of the river, are shown here. In the first, the Prince is seen among the work-people at Messrs. D. and W. Henderson's works, where, among other things, he saw a number of standard ships being built. At

Messrs. Napier and Miller's works at Old Kilpatrick, the Prince took the opportunity of speaking with a number of wounded soldiers from the local hospital, Sir William McEwen accompanying him meanwhile. On another day of his visit, Harland and Wolff's shipyard, at Govan, was visited. A telling episode there was the "Black Squad's" welcome to the Prince.—[Photos, by Topical.]

The Prince



ON ONE MORNING: WA

The Prince, on the third day of his establishments, the works of Messrs. describes a newspaper correspondent works by Mr. J. R. Richmond, n a great diversity of industry, ran turbine engines to the fitting of th

March 13, 1918

War-Workers.



"K SQUAD" WELCOME.

at Old Kilpatrick, the Prince took a number of wounded soldiers with him. William McEwen accompanying him of his visit, Harland and Wolff's. A telling episode there was the Prince.—[Photos, by Topical.]

The Prince of Wales's Tour among Clyde War-Workers.



ON ONE MORNING: WATCHING WORK AT A ROTARY 'PLANE MACHINE; WITH A SHOP-FOREMAN.

The Prince, on the third day of his Clyde tour, visited, among other establishments, the works of Messrs. Weir, of Cathcart. "The Prince," describes a newspaper correspondent, "was conducted through the works by Mr. J. R. Richmond, managing-director, and witnessed a great diversity of industry, ranging from the construction of turbine engines to the fitting of the most delicate aeroplane parts

on which blue-garbed girl-munitioners laboured with deft fingers. At Harland and Wolff's Govan yards the various constructive departments were visited, foremen, forewomen, and long-service employees being presented to the Prince on the way." A great procession of workers followed, and crowded round his Royal Highness wherever a halt was called.—[Photos, by Topical.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

EVERYONE realises, or professes to realise, that the country must really tackle the problem of child welfare in earnest if England's future citizens are to be a healthy race. Most people have theories about the best way in which to do it. But theories, like good intentions, are of little use unless translated into action, so it is interesting to know that, while some people are talking of the possible formation of a Health Ministry, Lady Plunket is making a definite start to improve the health of the nation's children by starting a day nursery in a large house close to Gloucester Road Station, where small people

There are plenty of women who have been obliged, during the absence of their husbands on active service, or for other reasons, to "turn to" and help to increase the family exchequer. There are others who, from one cause or another—not necessarily connected with the war—have had to adopt a profession in order to make a living for themselves and their children. Not seldom the children are the greatest difficulty in the way of success. No woman likes to leave her child all day to the care of a landlady or in charge of an inefficient nurse. The anxiety she suffers is bad for the mother; the fact of being so left may



AN OFFICIAL LADY-GUIDE IN PARIS: MISS JOHNSTON.

The British Army and Navy Leave Club, in Paris, has appointed an Irish girl, Miss Johnston, a clever horsewoman, to take soldiers on leave out in parties three times a week. Miss Johnston is seen in our photograph riding with a party of them in the Bois de Boulogne.—[Photograph by C.N.]

up to the age of seven years can be looked after during the absence of their mothers at work.

Of course, there are plenty of crèches in London, though none that exactly meet the need that Lady Plunket's first Basil Blackwood Nursery is meant to fill. A great deal has been done by the establishment of Child Welfare Centres, Schools for Mothers, crèches, and similar institutions, to help the working-class mother, who is obliged very often to leave her home for many hours during the day, in her task of rearing healthy children. Hitherto, however, no one seems to have given a thought to the educated woman forced by circumstances to earn her own living until Lady Plunket decided that she too ought to have some place where her children could be cared for during her working hours.

be attended with serious consequences for the child.

Lady Plunket decided that something must be done to help the educated working mother, with the result that women who come under the heading of the class Lady Plunket's scheme is intended to help can take their children to the new nursery assured that they will be properly cared for throughout the day.

Painful experience has already shown many women that the war and domestic service are closely connected. The women's army, which already numbers many thousands, is largely recruited from the ranks of domestic workers. The girl who punches your tickets smartly in the Underground, or whisks you up and down in the

(Continued overleaf.)



IN THE BALKANS: BUILDING

Little has been heard of late about the report from time to time of some Serbian trenches. A fine tribute to a soldier was paid recently by Sergeant soldier who, it will be remembered, for remnants of the plucky Serbian Army,

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Serbian Diety and Serbian Artillery.



IN THE BALKANS: BUILDING A CHURCH OF EMPTY PETROL-CASES; SERBIAN MOUNTAIN GUNNERS.

Little has been heard of late about the Serbian troops, save a brief report from time to time of some successful raid upon the Bulgarian trenches. A fine tribute to the qualities of the Serbian soldier was paid recently by Sergeant Flora Sandes, the woman-soldier who, it will be remembered, fought in their ranks. "The remnants of the plucky Serbian Army," she said, "are still grimly,

silently carrying on. . . . These men in the trenches would give me anything they had. . . . To rescue me when I was wounded and unable to move some of my men risked their lives, and more than their lives. . . . They refused point blank to save themselves unless they could carry me with them. This is the spirit the Serbian soldier shows towards his Allies."—[Photos. by C.N.]

lift every day, may quite possibly have spent her time before the war as parlour-maid in a well-conducted house whose inmates would have been scandalised at the thought of her forsaking the cap and apron of domesticity for the uniform of independence. But that is not all. A complete

of the things the war has killed beyond hope of any future resurrection. The mistress of the future will have to dispense with much of the personal service which pre-war housewives expected as a matter of course from the members of their domestic staffs, who will, in addition to other privileges, expect, except in specially favourable circumstances, to "live out."

Just to help the housewife out of her difficulty, the W.I.C. have evolved the following scheme for "Domestic Workers" after the war. It is suggested that centres should be established in large towns from which domestic workers shall be supplied daily to those who need their services. The woman who needs the help of the highly skilled worker will be able to get it, whilst the housewife whose demands are more modest in character will be equally well provided for. Workers will only be employed for a limited number of hours every day, and if it should happen that early as well as late service is required the employer will have to content herself with relays of different workers. There are several other proposals, but enough has been said to show that the woman who has

hitherto relied on a return of the old domestic régime after peace is signed must banish any such mistaken notion. War is always full of surprises,



AEROPLANES FOR THE ALLIES: THE IPSWICH DESTROYER FUND PROCESSION.

The ambition of Ipswich is to rival any town of its size in national war-work; and our photograph shows aeroplane-girls helping to launch the local Destroyer Fund.

Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.

reconstruction in the conditions of domestic service is going to be one of the minor results of the war. The Women's Industrial Council says so, and the Women's Industrial Council knows what it is talking about, for it has been carrying on an extended inquiry into the whole subject, with the result that it has already issued a little volume of almost a hundred and fifty pages, with an appreciable number of appendices into the bargain, dealing with the whole matter.

It has done more than that. If women find themselves in an awkward position as regards servants after the war, it won't be the fault of the Council, who have already drawn up a definite scheme for the reorganisation of domestic service as a modern industry. If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the domestic worker who has forsaken her old profession for work of national importance is not, after tasting the sweets of independence, going to return to the old rigid conditions that used to govern the employment of household servants. Domestic service, as the term was once understood, is, it is said, "a dying industry." It is one



THE IPSWICH DESTROYER FUND: SHELL-GIRLS HELPING THE CAUSE.

Ipswich is very keen on raising a big fund for a destroyer to aid in the great war, and our photograph shows some of the girls of the famous old Suffolk town, who are makers of shells, taking part in a big procession held for that purpose.

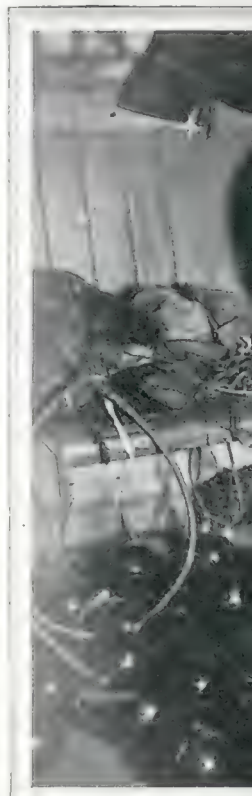
Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.

but not many people who bewailed the "servant trouble" in the old days expected Mars to suggest a solution.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE "CALGARIAN" WARFARE—THE PETROGRAD.

ONCE more the tale of a big disaster is one of legitimate act is one of legitimate such among inevitable announced on March cruiser *Calgarian*, formerly torpedoed and sunk, carried a crew of 450. 394 survivors were



DRIFTER-PATROL

and Londonderry; 2 lost. The vessel was forward boiler, and a room was the principal Perfect order and discipline hands. Two more torpedoes in quick succession, and not long remain afloat. took to the boats, with experiences, were picked up by rescuers fought the depth charges. The U-boat cannot have been a vessel of 17,500

as killed beyond hope of . The mistress of the pence with much of the pre-war housewives ex- urse from the members of who will, in addition to privileges, expect, except ally favourable circum- to "live out."

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GIRLS HELPING THE CAUSE. Destroyer to aid in the great war, and s old Suffolk town, who are makers held for that purpose. photo. Co.

who bewailed the "servant s expected Mars to suggest CLAUDINE CLEVE.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE "CALGARIAN" TORPEDOED—THE QUESTION OF TONNAGE RETURNS—SUBMARINE WARFARE—THE FIRST LORD'S OPTIMISM—RUSSIA DAY BY DAY—PEACE BOMBS ON PETROGRAD—PROGRESS IN PALESTINE—IRELAND; A LOST LEADER.

ONCE more the tale of the sea is the record of a big disaster, although this week the act is one of legitimate warfare, to be accepted as such among inevitable losses. On March 1 (as announced on March 7) the armed merchant cruiser *Calgarian*, formerly of the Allan line, was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast. She carried a crew of 450, besides 150 naval ratings; 394 survivors were landed at Larne, Portrush,

in 1914 for the Canadian service. She was a magnificent boat, the largest but one of the Allan fleet, and was built to carry 1700 passengers.

Small German naval vessels were mined off the Dutch coast.

The date of the *Calgarian's* loss puts this sinking within the scope of the latest submarine returns, and so gives the tonnage of at least one of the larger vessels lost. It is said that the



DRIFTER-PATROL "WRENS" AT ONE OF THEIR WORKING-PARTY STATIONS NEAR THE COAST: FIXING FLOATS TO MINE-NETS. [Photograph by Alfieri.]

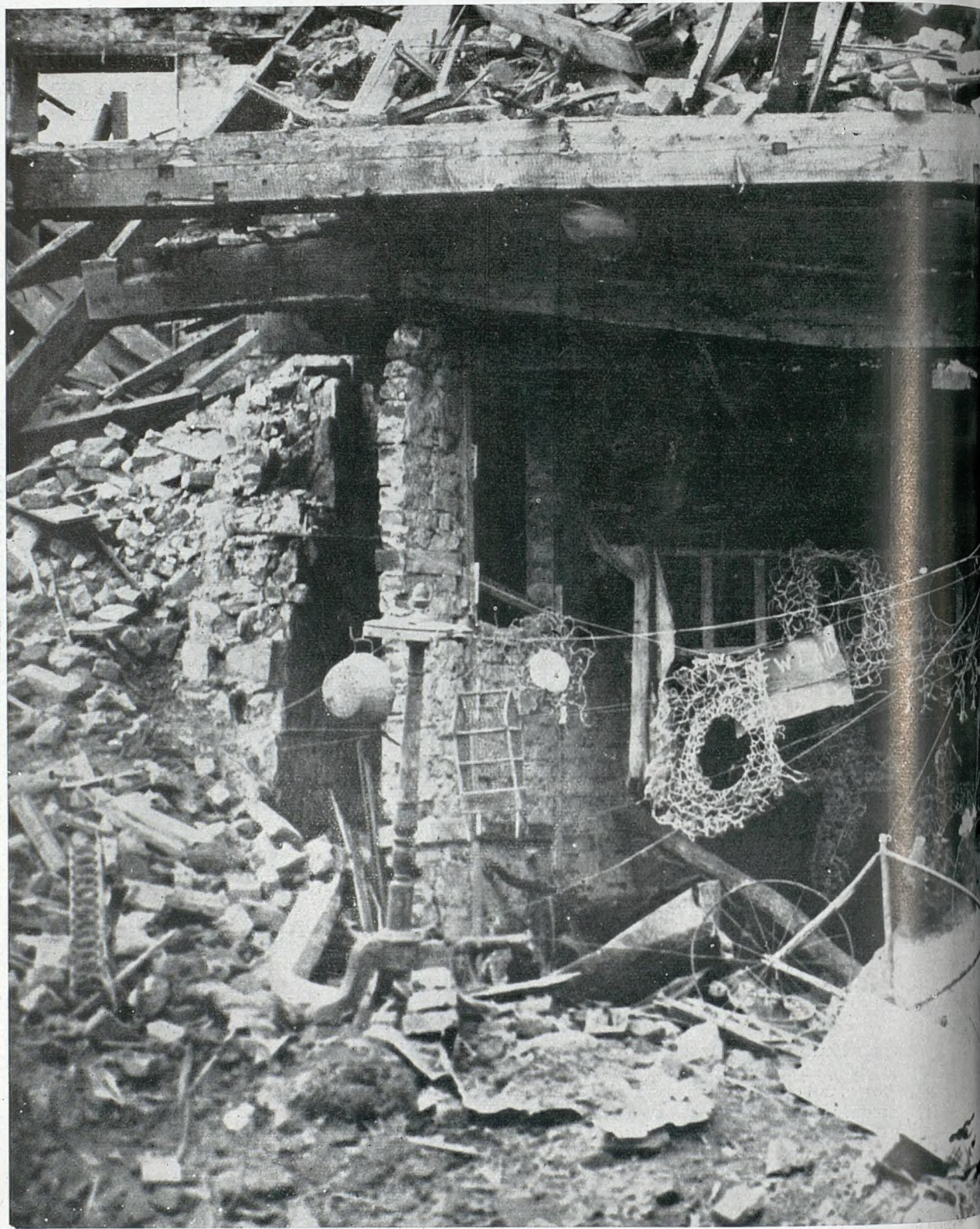
and Londonderry; 2 officers and 46 men were lost. The vessel was first torpedoed near the forward boiler, and an explosion in the engine-room was the principal cause of the loss of life. Perfect order and discipline were shown by all hands. Two more torpedoes struck the *Calgarian* in quick succession, and it was seen that she could not long remain afloat. The ship's company then took to the boats, without panic, and, after trying experiences, were picked up by patrols. The rescuers fought the submarine, and exploded depth charges. The gunners are convinced that the U-boat cannot have escaped. The *Calgarian* was a vessel of 17,500 tons, and was completed

publication of tonnage figures is being considered. If that is possible, consistently with the demands of "Dora," the public would be able to judge better of this most important national profit-and-loss account. It might be bitter medicine at times; but the nation is good at taking nasty pills, and even finds them strengthening. The feeling that the pill has often been gilded has not made for moral health in this war. In submarine warfare it is tonnage that matters. If Dora, therefore, can see her way, the public will take the starkest truth with tightened resolution. Numerical returns of craft sunk this week show twelve large vessels, against fourteen; eight smaller ships,

[Continued on page 40]



“Shopping” at the front: A Second-Hand Store for all Goods, from

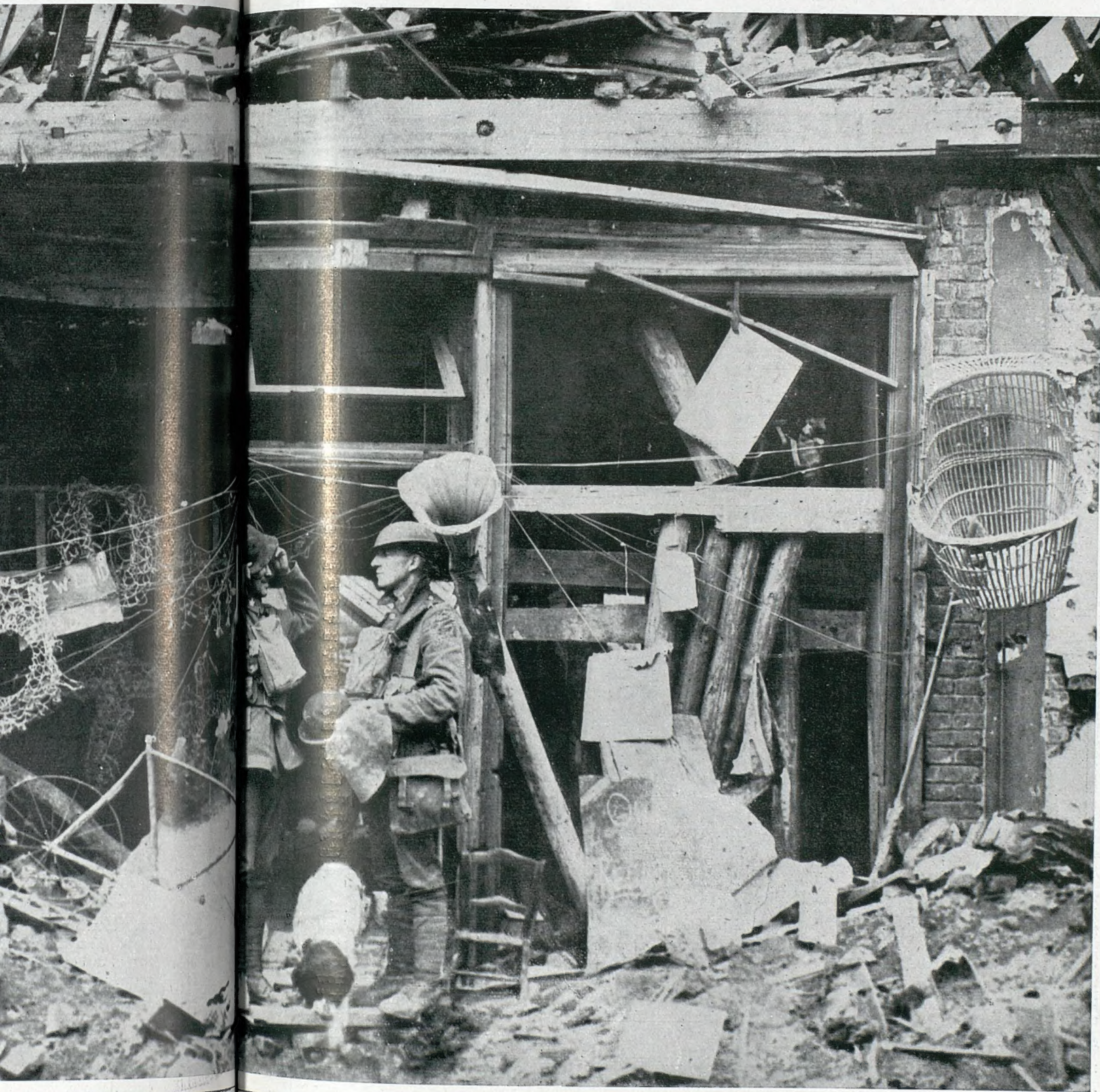


“OUR STOCK MUST BE CLEARED REGARDLESS OF COST”: AN ENTERPRISING
We have no information about this interesting establishment beyond the details that may be gleaned by a close inspection of the photograph, and the following note inscribed upon the back: “A Canadian ‘buying’ a hat at a secondhand store near Lens. Here one can buy anything, from a bird-cage to a cradle.” These two articles may be observed among the goods



UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS ON THE V
hung up for sale, the former on the left, and the bird-cage) bearing the legend “No
“Our stock must be cleared regardless of

Second-Hand Store for all Goods, from a New-Laid Egg to a Cradle.



"AT ANY COST": AN ENTERPRISING FORAGER
may be gleaned by a close inspection of
a hat at a secondhand store near
the front may be observed among the goods

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT—DOING A LITTLE DEAL IN HATS.
hung up for sale, the former on the left, and the latter on the right. There may also be seen a notice (between the two men
and the bird-cage) bearing the legend "New-laid eggs daily," and another (to the right of the "salesman") announcing that
"Our stock must be cleared regardless of cost."—[Photograph by Canadian War Records.]

against four; no fishing-boats, against seven. Arrivals and sailings were considerably reduced. Sir Eric Geddes made an optimistic statement to the House of Commons, and spoke of a "downward curve" of losses.

Continuing the diary of Russia's humiliation, the following, amid much confusion, are the main authentic facts: March 3—Dissensions rife in Petrograd, the Soviets still clinging to hopes of upsetting Germany, the Opposition advocating a fighting retreat; Kars and Batoum ceded to Turkey. The Turks occupied Trebizond. March 4—A German descent on Finland imminent. Announcement from Berlin, dated the previous day, that, by reason of the signing of the peace treaty military movements in Great Russia had ceased. Yet, on this day, when the "peace" was twenty-four hours old, German aeroplanes bombed Petrograd, where preparations for armed resistance continued.

Russian Armenia presented by Germany to Turkey. March 5—News, four days old, of an agreement between Russia and Finland, evidently enforced by Germany, on terms humiliating to Russia. Finland restive under German threats.

Bessarabia. March 7-8—The State departments evacuating Petrograd and proceeding to Moscow. The foreign diplomatic bodies had already gone. In Palestine General Allenby's forces made a



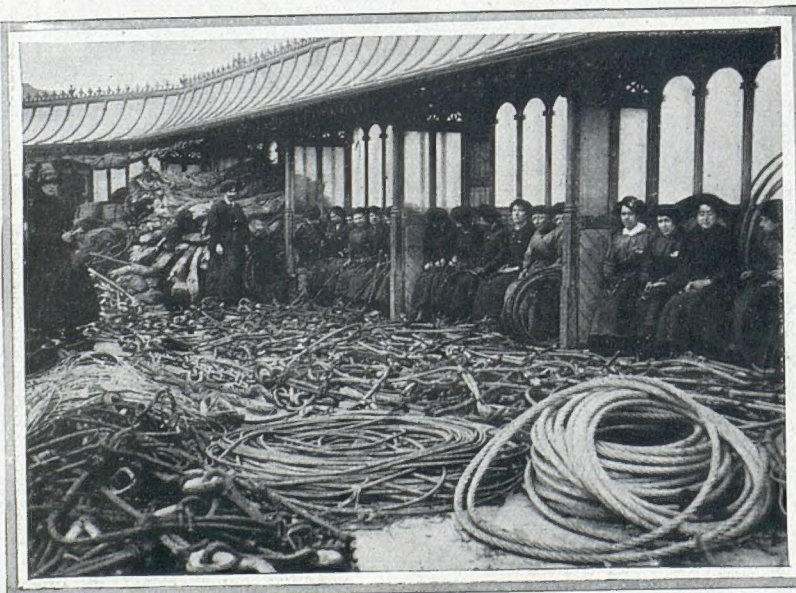
"WRENS" IN ONE OF THEIR NESTS: WOMEN AND GIRLS OF THE SPECIAL NAVY CORPS FOR SHORE WORK, THE COUNTERPART OF THE ARMY "WAACS," PREPARING MATERIAL FOR MINE-NETS.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

further advance on March 2 and 3. The operation was carried out on a front of 12 miles, and penetrated to a depth of 3000 yards. The direction of the advance was northward towards Nablus, the ancient Schechem, and the troops moved astride of the Jerusalem-Nablus road. Between March 4-7, a general advance north was made on a front of 18 miles. The Ghoranieh bridge, taking the main road from Jericho over the Jordan to the Hedjaz railway, was blown up by the enemy owing to our pressure east of the river. Turkish troops and transport, and stations on the Hedjaz railway, have been bombed.

A curious feature of the moment was the revival in Irish news. For a very long time silence has been the rule. The news now "released for publication" was none of the best, and only confirmed what has long been known—that lawlessness and sedition prevail. At such a time Ire-

land is doubly unfortunate in the loss of Mr. John Redmond, her sanest patriot, who died on March 6.

LONDON: MARCH 9, 1918.



IN A PIER-SHELTER WORKSHOP WHERE THEY WORK DAILY ON DRIFTER-PATROL JOBS: "WRENS" WHILE ENGAGED IN FIXING MINE-CIRCUITS.—[Photograph by Alfieri.]

March 6—Krylenko protests against the continuance of hostilities. Austria reported to have ordered further operations in Volhynia and

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